

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 7 of 1884.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 16th February 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Ghatal Patriká"	Birsingha, Ghatal	.....
2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	653	4th February 1884.
3	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Comillah	.....
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	11th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	150	1st ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	8,500	9th ditto.
9	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
10	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrusal	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	713	5th ditto.
13	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	282	5th ditto.
14	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacea	.....
15	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	4th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	526	10th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	8th ditto.
18	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	267	2nd ditto.
19	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	9th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	6th ditto.
21	"Játíya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
22	"Medini"	Midnapore	.....	7th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	418	8th ditto.
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	8th ditto.
25	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	11th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	421	3rd ditto.
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	287	12th ditto.
28	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	8th ditto.
29	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiná, Rungpore	220	
31	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	500	10th ditto.
32	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	6th ditto.
33	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....	9th ditto.
35	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
36	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	.....	11th ditto.
38	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	3,000	9th ditto.
39	"Surabhi"	Deoghor	.....	11th ditto.
40	"Udbodhan"	Calcutta	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
41	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	.....	7th to 13th February 1884.
42	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	250	6th to 12th ditto.
43	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	6th to 13th ditto.
44	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	5th to 14th ditto.
45	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
46	"Prabháti"	Ditto	500	7th, 9th & 13th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
49	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
50	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	
51	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....
52	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	8th February 1884.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Gauhure Shadab"	Calcutta	.....
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	.....	7th & 14th February 1884.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Ditto	.....	14th ditto.
57	"Jarida-i-numaish"	Ditto	.....	13th ditto.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar	.....
59	"Assam News"	Ditto	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	188	26th January 1884.
61	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	27th ditto.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	92	24th ditto.
63	"Perusottam Patriká"	Pooree	330	28th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
64	"Sabaka"	Cuttack	.....
65	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				

POLITICAL.

THE Aryadarpan, of the 1st February, says that the project of General Skobelev for the conquest of India is a mistake.
Russia and India.

ARYA DARPAH,
Feb. 1st, 1884.

The people of India are contented and happy under the British rule. They will never assume a hostile attitude towards their English rulers. On the other hand, they are perfectly acquainted with the principles of Russian constitution. The constitution of Russia is two or three centuries behind the age.

2. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 11th February, observes that the Mahdi is making the British Government uneasy.
Egypt.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Feb. 11th, 1884.

Close upon the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army there has followed the defeat and dispersion of Baker Pasha's contingent. Baker Pasha's army was more numerous and better equipped than that of the Mahdi, and the former's defeat, therefore, is very humiliating. Of course the Egyptian troops are now being blamed. But why should it be believed that they deserve blame? The fact is, the Mahdi's troops fought desperately for their lives. The Mahdi is not a common man to deal with. The number of his adherents is daily increasing. The Egyptians are not attached to the British. The Egyptian troops cannot be blamed if they do not fight courageously. They have not yet learnt to shed the blood of their co-religionists for the sake of the Christian-English. The English have not done well by destroying the national party in Egypt, and are now reaping the consequences of their act. They will not now be able to place confidence in Egyptian troops, but will find it necessary to send English soldiers to Egypt. India also will be dragged in. The people of India are really seized with fear. The Editor doubts whether General Gordon will meet with success in his efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement, and is anxious for the safety of that officer.

3. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 12th February, warns the English that
The Soudan War.

PRAJABANDHU,
Feb. 12th, 1884.

the Soudan War is not like the Naga War or the Zulu War or the Áká War. They should take care, otherwise great reverses are awaiting them. Their inactivity makes the people of every country entertain a low opinion of their military power, and think that luxury has weakened their race, and that their downfall is very near at hand.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 2nd February, says that the
The Jurisdiction Act.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1884.

proposal to grant the jury system to the natives is nipped in the bud. The Government of India is busy in quenching the fire of unrest kindled on all sides by the present agitation. There is no room for new reforms at the present time. Lord Ripon has given the people hopes for the future. The people should hope and never despair. They should go on agitating without fear. Let the prophecy of Lord Ripon be fulfilled : may that which is left incomplete to-day be completed to-morrow. The Ilbert Bill controversy has come to an end, but the complaints of the people have not. People will not venture to bring cases against Europeans. Villagers will calmly suffer all sorts of hardship, but will not engage in ruinous criminal lawsuits against Europeans.

5. The same paper is afraid that Government will show in the case
The Tenancy Bill.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

of the Tenancy Bill the same sort of weakness that it has shown in the case of the Ilbert Bill. The zemindars are very powerful, and the ryots very poor. There is very little chance of the ryots being heard in this case.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1884.

6. The same paper hears that Mr. Macaulay will move an amendment in the Municipal Bill to the effect that if the Municipal Commissioners do not re-elect their Chairmen, the Government should

The proposal for granting pensions to Chairmen.
provide them with pension. The proposal is very fair, but where is the money to come from? The Government grants the power of free election to the people, but wants to fine them if they do not elect the old incumbent. This is granting with one hand and taking away with the other.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 3rd, 1884.

7. The *Paridarshak*, of the 3rd February, observes that when the system of trial by jury, provided for in the Jurisdiction Act, comes into force, it will give the

The Jurisdiction Act.
power of trying European offenders to Anglo-Indians, and one Anglo-Indian is sure to be partially disposed towards another Anglo-Indian. The writer has often brought to the notice of his readers the partiality shown even by European Judges to their countrymen. When even Judges are partially disposed to their countrymen, no one can wonder if juries take a lenient view of the crimes committed by people belonging to their own nationality. A sufficient number of Europeans to constitute juries is not available in all the districts. The Jurisdiction Act therefore provides that when it is not possible to empanel a European jury, the cases of European offenders are to be transferred to districts in which a sufficient number of Europeans are available. The reader can easily imagine that, costly as prosecutions already are, how much more costly they will become when the parties shall have to go to a different district for obtaining justice.

CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 4th, 1884.

8. The *Charu Varta*, of the 4th February, says that the Government has not done well by signing the *Concordat*. It has also shown a very bad example by turning a deaf ear to the just prayers of the people. The Government has acted unjustly in not granting the prayer of the Maharajah of Durbhunga for an extension of the system of trial by jury in the case of native criminals.

CHARU VARTA.

The suspicious death of the Maha-
raja of Kolapore.

9. The same paper says that not only labourers in plantations and menial servants, but also princes, are now dying of rupture of the spleen. The unnatural death of the Maharajah of Kolapore has not been more carefully enquired into than that of a poor cottager. The resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject says that the Maharajah's diseased spleen burst in the course of a scuffle with Mr. Green, his keeper, who wanted to restrain him by force. The paper thinks that the statements made by Government in different parts of the resolution are contradictory. The Government has admitted that though the king was mad, he was healthy and strong. Then how could he have a diseased spleen? When the death looks suspicious, the corpse of the Maharajah should have been subjected to *post-mortem* examination. How was it, again, ascertained that the Maharajah had a diseased spleen without dissecting the dead body. Mr. Green may not be guilty, but justice requires that he should have been placed on his trial before a criminal court.

CHARU VARTA.

Baseless accusations by Government
against respectable persons.

10. The same paper says that censuring the conduct of well-known persons by the Government, without making any mention of the evidence upon which the censure is passed, is in the highest degree disgraceful. Baboo Joykrishna Mukerjee was recently treated in this manner. Such treatment is despotic.

SANSODHINI,
Feb. 4th, 1884.

The Jurisdiction Act.

11. The *Sansodhini*, of the 4th February, observes that the form in which the Jurisdiction Bill has been passed into law will give rise to failures of justice and to many other serious inconveniences. But the people should not be

disappointed. The unrighteousness of perpetuating race distinction has struck the Viceroy, and its removal is now only a question of time. Lord Ripon has shown the way; he has opened the eyes of the people to their just rights. Continued agitation will make the Government feel the iniquity, and the distinction will be removed. The people should not despair, and should not give up political agitation.

12. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 5th February, says that the BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 5th, 1884.

The Road Cess Committee of Burdwan. Government realises a tax of one anna on each rupee of the rent as road and public works cesses. According to law, half of this should be realised from the zemindars, and the other half from the tenants. But in practice the tenants alone have to pay the whole amount. The poor tenants do not know why these imposts are levied from them. Not a single *cawrie* is ever spent for the benefit of these wretched men. They have to pay for certain services, but never get them. They have to wade through dust in summer and mud in the rainy season. The want of rain this year has produced scarcity of grains in the district of Burdwan, and the tenants in the Katwa subdivision have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness owing to scantiness of rains during the last few years. If a road be at this time constructed straight from Katwa to Bolepore, the poor can get work, and the Road Cess Committee can get their work done very cheaply. The writer hopes that the Collector of Burdwan will take this matter into his consideration.

13. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 5th February, says that at every step that Lord Ripon has taken, since signing the BHARAT MIHIR,
Feb. 5th, 1884.

The Jurisdiction Act. *Concordat*, he has shown that he has lost his original nobleness and sincerity. He does not like to have the defects of the Jurisdiction Act pointed out. Lord Ripon has tried to show that the principle of the original Bill has been maintained. The Editor cannot comprehend how race distinctions have been removed by the Act. An English criminal will practically be tried by an English jury. The native Magistrate will only sit with a pen in hand to write a judgment according to their verdict. Every native sees how satisfactorily justice will be administered. Before this they heard of cases of death of natives from rupture of the spleen. They will hear of stranger things when English criminals are tried by an English jury.

14. The same paper says that the Indians are now roused by injustice and disgrace. The whole country expressed sorrow at the deposition of Mulhar Rao. BHARAT MIHIR.

The learning of self-respect by the Indians. Clear indications of grief and resentment were seen when Lord Lytton gagged the Vernacular Press. The whole country then thought that an unjust Government was oppressing a conquered nation because it was too weak to resist. Because the people have learned self-respect, they have become an eyesore to the Anglo-Indians. The officials are frowning at even school-boys for displaying spirit. It is no wonder that the display of spirit will displease those who have hitherto received homage from the natives. India is in a dangerous situation, inasmuch as those who possess authority in the land are opposed to the progress of the natives. The people have not yet learnt to win the respect of the Government by fearless and persistent agitation. It would be most disgraceful if numerous Indians cannot do what one hundred Englishmen can.

15. The same paper says that Lord Ripon intended to benefit the natives by the following important measures:—(1) Local Self-Government; (2) the BHARAT MIHIR.

What Lord Ripon should do. Ilbert Bill; (3) primary education. The fate of the Ilbert Bill has been sealed.

The people are eager to obtain self-government, not because it is a very important privilege, but because the conferring of that right would amount to a recognition of the right of the people to govern themselves, and would teach them to govern themselves. Lord Ripon will incalculably benefit India if he can improve the educational system and make arrangements for the diffusion of education among the masses. The Conservatives lost the confidence of the people of India during Lord Lytton's administration. The Liberals also are losing the confidence of the people on account of their failure to make good their promises.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Feb. 6th, 1884.

16. The same paper says that the Arms Act is disgracing the statute-book. It clearly indicates the distinction

The repeal of the Arms Act.
that is made between the conquerors and the conquered. The natives living at places surrounded by jungle cannot carry arms, though it is extremely necessary that they should do so to defend themselves from the attacks of wild animals. But Englishmen living in towns are allowed to possess arms, though they require them for no other purpose than that of sport. It is an unreasonable suspicion that the natives will become rebels if they are allowed to carry arms. But people's houses were filled with arms when they submitted to British rule. They have submitted to British rule of their own accord. The Government has now disarmed these loyal people. Lord Ripon may regain the confidence and reverence of the people by repealing the Arms Act.

BHARAT MIHIR.

17. The same paper complains that the lowering of the maximum age in case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination has made it impossible for educated Indian youths to pass the examination.

The Civil Service regulations.
On account of this arrangement very young persons are appointed to responsible posts. The education of these officials is not completed, and their thinking faculties are not fully developed at such an early age. It is no wonder that, under these circumstances, they should play the most fantastic tricks.

BHARAT MIHIR.

18. The same paper regrets the slow progress of female education in Bengal, and recommends (1) that each

What should be done for the progress of female education.

municipality should be required to open and maintain a girls' school, and (2) that the

Government should establish normal schools in different places where female teachers may be trained.

HINDU RANJIKĀ,
Feb. 6th, 1884.

19. The *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 6th February, says that the native complainant will be more punished than the English defendant by the Jurisdiction Act.

If a non-official Englishman grievously hurts a native in a district where there is no other non-official Englishman, the complainant and his witnesses will have to go to another district in order to obtain justice. This arrangement will impoverish poor complainants, who will have to defray all the expenses of a long journey and to satisfy the greediness of pleaders and muktears who are strangers to them.

HINDU RANJIKĀ.

20. The same paper says that though the poor villagers have to pay taxes and their properties are put up to auction on their failure to pay them in

The village chowkidar.
due time, they receive no proportionate benefit. According to law the chowkidar is bound to go on his rounds four times every night. But this rule is very seldom observed by the chowkidars. The salary which they receive is small; consequently they have to engage in other occupation. It is not to be expected that they will not sleep after the hard work of the day. The responsibilities of the panchayet end with their levying the taxes, paying the chowkidars, and submitting the accounts to the

thannah. They do not care whether the chowkidar regularly goes on his round or snores in his bed. Corn is now being cut and threshed. Consequently corn now lies on the outside of houses, and as it is very dear there will be many cases of theft of corn if there be not particular watchfulness on the part of the chowkidar. Cases of theft and incendiarism are increasing in number. The chowkidars should be particularly watchful. They should go on their rounds twice if not four times at night. The head-constable should be sent on his round from time to time, and the villagers should be asked whether the chowkidar does his duty.

21. The same paper makes the following observations upon the aspirations of Bengalis :—You are a Foolish aspirations of Bengalis.

HINDU RANJIK,
Feb. 6th, 1884.

Bengali ! Your life is valueless ! At your

trial for murder a jury will not sit in the Sessions Court. But an Englishman in a trial for an offence punishable with simple imprisonment only will obtain the advantage of trial by jury. If you are a civilian you will be dismissed for a trivial offence, while an English civilian will be promoted though he commits numerous gross acts of oppression. If you speak the truth in newspapers you will be sent to jail, while Englishmen will obtain what they want instead of being punished for abusing the Queen's Representative. If you are a pleader English barristers will ill-treat you without any cause. If you are a student you will not escape, but will be whipped and imprisoned for no or slight offence. You have no strength in your arms ; you cannot bear arms without a pass ; you have no means of defending yourself from the attack of a mad dog. You Bengalis fly away from a mad dog. How do you dare then to go with your wife to the Exhibition filled with Englishmen who have run mad with an illegal agitation against a Bill ? You have not the power to defend yourself, why do you then take a pure-hearted Indian woman out of the house to the Exhibition to be polluted by the touch of Mlechhas. Why do you take out those who cook and look to household matters and lead peaceful, pure lives, to be insulted ? The insult offered to you by Englishmen is not a new thing. When you are thus insulted your countrymen laugh at a distance. But why do you take your wives to the Exhibition to witness your disgrace ? They can hear of and learn everything at home. Rather go with your wives to Gya and Kashi to practise virtues. Why do you go to the Exhibition to be insulted ? For these reasons we ask "why do you act thus foolishly ? my dear fellows ! "

22. The *Sangbad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 6th February, says that Objection to the appointment of a Health Officer for Calcutta. it has been decided by the Sanitary Committee to appoint a Health Officer for Calcutta on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. The paper does not see any necessity for appointing a new officer on such a high salary.

SANGBAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Feb. 6th, 1884.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th February, in an article headed "Is India not a conquered country." says that India cannot be considered a conquered country. To put an end to the tyranny of Surajuddoula, Rajah Krishna Chunder and others invited the English to assume the Government of Bengal, as the English had invited the Prince of Orange to become their King when they determined to put an end to the tyranny of the Stuarts. The battle of Plassey cannot be called a battle. The Nawab's Commander-in-Chief, Meer Jafir, had agreed before the battle took place not to fight. The English could never have gained this victory had not the Nawab's officers acted treacherously. The major portion of the English army consisted of native soldiers. England is indebted for the establishment of her Indian Empire to the valour of the sepoys. What the soldiers do in other countries for a king of their own nation, the sepoys have done for the East India Company. The Company gradually appointed Englishmen to all important posts. By this

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 6th, 1884.

arrangement all real power was transferred to Englishmen. Had the people of Bengal at that time acted judiciously, the political privileges of the people would not have been destroyed and they would not now have to supplicate Mr. Thompson for the right of municipal self-government. The cowardice of Bengalis is to be attributed to their training. But England is showing her power in the awakening of the national spirit. The people have learnt the privileges that are their due in justice. Everywhere the question is being asked why should the people who are not conquered be deprived of political privileges. The people are making a loud demand for the introduction of the elective system. They are now ready to return blow for blow. Thanks to English education, they have now learned to love the whole of India as their fatherland. If a foreign foe invades India, the Indians will in a body stand by the Queen's colours. Every statesman thinks that India should be made a second Scotland. But there are many obstacles now in the way of bringing about such a result. One of these obstacles is the hostility of the officials to the political aspirations of the people.

SABACHAR,
Feb. 6th, 1884.

24. The same paper is sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it is not necessary to improve the primary patshalas except in backward districts.

Primary patshalas.
The Lieutenant-Governor, instead of aiming at improving the existing system by discarding its faults, intends to lay the axe at its root. He does not believe that 11,500 new patshalas were opened last year. He is displeased at the opening of an immense number of new patshalas. Government has introduced a number of brokers in the persons of chief gurus and chief pundits. These persons receive one anna for every patshala that they can show. It is no wonder therefore that they should show the same patshalas as different patshalas four or five times over. The paper objects to this system of payment by result on the ground that it does not benefit the country at all, but tempts several persons to act dishonestly. The Editor is astonished at the lavish expenditure of money by the Director and Magistrates on this system. If the Government wishes to make the patshalas really beneficial to the people, it should appoint able officials like Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee to superintend these patshalas. The Government should also re-introduce the system of lasting grants and forbid the mention of any patshala in the returns which has not been visited by any officials of the Education Department, or which has not existed at least three months at the time of preparing the returns.

MEDINI,
Feb. 7th, 1884.

25. The *Medini*, of the 7th February, in an article headed "The Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor *versus* school-boys," says that the Lieutenant-Governor is now frowning at the school-boys.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor *versus* school-boys.
The Lieutenant-Governor fears that if they are allowed freedom in boyhood they will never be docile when they grow up. For this reason His Honor has determined to break their spirit, and to lay the galling yoke of slavery upon their tender necks in order that they may never get stiff-necked. He desires to crush all spirit and independence out of their hearts.

MEDINI.

The sale of justice.

26. The same paper says that making profit by the sale of justice

is no better than shop-keeping. Englishmen are called a nation of shop-keepers. They

should wipe away that reproach.

27. A correspondent of the same paper says that the highhandedness of

Mr. Watson, a planter in the Sheelda per-
Indigo oppression. gunnah, is sufficiently proved by the fact that

the ryots who formerly cultivated indigo now refuse to do so. Ten or twenty thousand ryots would never have done so had they found the cultivation of indigo profitable. The highhandedness of planters is proved by this instance.

28. The *Prabhāti*, of the 7th February, says that a meeting was

The meeting convened by Mr. West- convened by the Magistrate of Howrah and macott near Howrah. the District Superintendent of Police for

ascertaining the views of the people with regard to Local Self-Government and electing a member for each village. Notices were sent to every village under the jurisdiction of the Howrah Police. The paper complains that the Magistrate acted very unwisely in ordering the inhabitants of all the villages to attend on the same day, because electing members for so many villages within five or six hours is impossible. Many places again received notice only the day before that on which the meeting was held. For this reason many persons could not attend the meeting. The elections have been made in a very unsatisfactory manner; the same person has been elected as the member for three or four villages. This is very unjust, as a person who may be trusted by the inhabitants of one village may not be trusted by those of another.

29. The *Pratikār*, of the 8th February, notices that Mr. Veasey

Mr. Veasey. has been transferred to Moorshedabad as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. Veasey is not unknown to the people of Moorshedabad. He acted for a short time as Magistrate and Collector. But the people were not satisfied with his administration. Had either Mr. Skrine or Mr. Barrow been placed in charge of that district instead of Mr. Veasey, the arrangement would have given universal satisfaction. If the people can get Mr. Skrine they do not want anybody else. During his short administration of the district, Mr. Skrine was very popular. No English official has ever been able to secure so much respect and attachment of the people. Mr. Barrow, too, was very much liked by them.

30. The same paper contrasts the character of Lord Ripon with

Mr. Thompson and Lord Ripon contrasted. that of Mr. Thompson. During the Ilbert Bill agitation the Anglo-Indians worshipped

Mr. Thompson and execrated Lord Ripon. Mr. Thompson heard this song of his own praise with satisfaction, and viewed with delight the insults heaped upon Lord Ripon. But when Mr. Thompson lay on his sick bed, when his physicians were busily engaged in his treatment, Lord Ripon always enquired about his health as a brother or a father would do. He has always availed himself of the slightest opportunity to eulogise Mr. Thompson. He requested Mr. Thompson to continue to be the ruler of Bengal when he heard the report of his convalescence from his physicians. A rumour is afloat that Mr. Thompson wanted to resign and even sent in his resignation, but that Lord Ripon did not accept it. The opponents of Lord Ripon should see how magnanimous he is. Who can say what would have befallen Mr. Thompson if any other person had been Viceroy?

31. The same paper remarks that on the strength of the Lodging-

The Lodging-house Act at Gaya. house Act, the Civil Surgeon and the Inspec-
tors will always be able to inspect the

lodging-houses and even enter the zenana of the Gayalis. It is needless to say that if they have free access to these houses people will in many instances be obliged to throw away partly eaten meals in order to avoid contamination. Then there are the peons. They will always watch whether the Gayalis lodge more than the prescribed number of men in each room. The writer approves of the sending in of a memorial by the Gayalis

MEDINI.
Feb. 7th, 1884.

PRABHĀTI,
Feb. 7th, 1884.

PRATIKĀR,
Feb. 8th, 1884.

PRATIKĀR.

PRATIKĀR.

to Lord Ripon, pointing out the hardships which they apprehend they will have to undergo.

PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1884.

32. The same paper observes that it is clear from the official papers that have recently been published on the subject of the conduct of the indigo-planters

The Indigo-planters.
of Jessore that Mr. Selby, the Manager of the Noahátá factory, is in the habit of using criminal force and intimidation, giving false and illegal receipts through his amla, trying cases and dealing out punishments. Mr. Monro admits that Mr. Selby is in the habit of committing all these illegal acts. But neither he, nor the Magistrate, nor the Lieutenant-Governor, deems it possible to take any steps to prevent these illegal acts beyond simply warning Mr. Selby not to do so; as if the man for whom Christianity, western education and gentlemanliness have been able to do nothing, could be brought round by one word from Mr. Monro. None but the English Government can do such excellent justice. None but the English can think the people of Bengal such great fools as to be deceived by all this.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1884.

33. The *Murshidabád Pratinidhi*, of the 8th February, says that at last the Anglo-Indians have got what they have never enjoyed. The turn the Ilbert Bill has taken has surprised and astonished the people of Bengal.

The Jurisdiction Act.
34. The *Murshidabád Patriká*, of the 8th February, complains that Mr. Kirkwood keeps witnesses in custody, levies large sums as diet money for the witness and his family from the parties in a suit, dismisses peons, and transfers the amla. The vakils every moment expect abusive language from him.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.
Feb. 8th, 1884.

35. The same paper says that the Ilbert Bill controversy has taught the people of India the following truths:—

The people of India were under the impression that no nation is so righteous as the English. The impression has been proved to be wrong. The English can trample justice under foot if their interest is at stake.

The importation of English manufactures is ruining the prospect of Indian manufactures, so much so that distant generations will have no means of knowing that India ever had any manufacturing industry at all.

Some people had the mistaken notion that when the English are once convinced that a thing is wrong, they withdraw themselves from it. But in this instance they raised such a huge outcry that even the noble-minded Viceroy came to fear them.

The opponents of the Bill are so much elated with their victory over its supporters that they will treat the natives like beasts, and cases of the rupture of the spleen will be frequent.

The backwardness of the English to grant to their loyal subjects of India equal rights with them shows that they are wanting in that political foresight which alone can attach people to foreign rule. Such a Bill should not have been introduced at all.

The agitation plainly pointed out who are really high-minded and who are selfish among the English.

It has proved that neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India can introduce and pass any measure which is opposed by a handful of Englishmen resident in India.

The people are grieved to find that those who wanted to prove the Proclamation of the Queen to be a hypocritical pretence are allowed to go with impunity.

The English do not understand the loyalty of the people and want to govern them with the sword.

Delay in the passing of the Self-Government Bill.

36. The *Sangbad Prabhákar*, of the 8th February, complains that although the arrangements with regard to self-government have been completed in many places and will soon be completed in others, nothing final has yet been done regarding it in Bengal. Mr. Westmacott is convening meetings in many places in order to ascertain whether they are fit to obtain the right of self-government. But as the notice of such meetings is not given in proper time, there is no hope that he will judge rightly in most instances.

SANGBAD PRABHAKAR
Feb. 8th, 1884.

37. The *Prabháti*, of the 9th February, says that the Jurisdiction Act will not benefit the natives in the least. The

The Jurisdiction Act.

Anglo-Indians have obtained rights which they did not ask for; while the natives have not obtained those which they prayed for. The people did not object to the extension of the system of trial by jury in favour of English criminals. They wanted that the same right on a limited scale should be conferred upon them. But Lord Ripon has not ventured to concede this right to the natives.

PRABHÁTI,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

38. The *Hálisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 9th February, says that after a terrible agitation of ten months the Ilbert

The duties of the people of India.

Bill has been passed. But what are the consequences of all the repeated insults heaped upon the people for so long a time? The Government of its own motion wanted to remove race distinction. But why did it alter the form in which the Bill had been originally introduced? The Government did not pay any attention to the cries, supplications, and prayers of the people. If it wanted to make a compromise what was the good of making so much scandalous fuss? Whatever that be, what are the people to do now? Are they to depend upon the Government and be again disappointed? If the people have life and activity they should come forward with their contributions towards the national fund. The time has come when that fund should prove itself of great use.

HALISAHAR PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

39. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 9th February, says that the Anglo- Indians think themselves to be superior

The Jurisdiction Act.

to the people of India, and refuse to be

their equals. Under these circumstances Lord Ripon would have left a monument of boldness and just administration if he could have passed the Jurisdiction Bill in the form it had been introduced into the Council. But the form in which it is passed transfers the power of trying Europeans from Magistrates and Judges to their own friends and relations, especially in the tea districts and railway centres. In fact, European offenders will not henceforward receive even the slightest punishment which they get under the present arrangement. Lord Ripon wanted to bring all classes of people under the same law. Why then does he grant the jury system to Europeans alone?

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

40. The *Sangbad Prabhákar*, of the 9th February, is glad to notice the educational progress of Bengal. Though the

Educational progress of Bengal.

progress made is not yet even a hundredth

part of what it should be, yet it must be said that education is progressing slowly but surely. The diffusion of education among the masses is as much necessary as the spread of high education. The paper sees indications of the spread of mass education, and hopes that good arrangements will be soon made for educating the masses. Many think that the Government will no longer burden itself with the expenses of high education, but will devote the money spent upon it to the diffusion of education among the masses.

SANGBAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

Dainik Varta,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

41. The *Dainik Varta*, of the 9th February, complains of the delay made by officials in despatching business. This proceeds from their laziness. It causes much

The laziness of the officials.
inconvenience to the people. Rajah Jogendro Nath Roy, of Nattore, was unjustly sentenced to imprisonment, but the judgment was not delivered till after he had undergone imprisonment for two months. The Rajah appealed and was ordered to be released. But he was not at all benefited by this order. He had already served his term of imprisonment. The Judges of the High Court are not free from this fault. The Chief Justice sometimes delivers judgment four or five months after the hearing of a case. The paper asks why the Director of Public Instruction has made so much delay in bringing out his report.

Bangabasi,
Feb. 9th 1884.

42. The *Bangabasi*, of the 9th February, has heard that the Lieutenant Governor has determined to abolish the law class in the Presidency College if there be not a sufficient number of students. The paper suggests that a free law class should be opened and maintained with the grant made by the late Baboo Prasana Kumar Tagore.

Bangabasi.

43. The same paper says that Mr. Bellett has shown utter incompetency in his capacity of Registrar of the University. There were never such confusion and delay in the publication of results of examinations. Many good students have been plucked, and many bad ones have passed. The fellows of the University should enquire into the matter.

Bangabasi.

44. The same paper regrets the invariable absence of any mention of India in the Queen's speech. India was similarly neglected on the occasion of the late prorogation of Parliament. Has not the Queen's attention been drawn to the violent agitation about the Ilbert Bill and discussions as to the legal force of her Proclamation ? The Queen is not to blame for this neglect. Her Ministers are to blame for this. Has the fear that any remark in favour of India will displease the Anglo-Indians deterred Mr. Gladstone from inserting any observation upon India in the Queen's speech ! The absence of any mention of a country which has two hundred millions of inhabitants, the salary of the Chief Governor of which is twenty thousand rupees per month, which sends yearly remittances to England to the amount of twenty crores, more than half of the seventy crores of the revenue of which are devoured by Englishmen, and which has considerably increased the glory of England, has filled the people with astonishment.

Bangabasi.

45. The same paper says that the Commission appointed with Mr. Westmacott for its president for the purpose of establishing unions is doing no good. Men are not eager to become members of such unions, as they have no clear idea of the nature of the privileges and responsibilities of the members. The paper also complains that notice is not properly given when meetings are convened for this purpose. The people are not told for what purpose these meetings are convened. Many fear to attend these meetings, as the notice of such meetings is given by the police and the people only hear that they will meet the Magistrate there. The people should be told the purpose for which these meetings are convened, and should be made to understand the benefit that they will reap from attending them.

Sanjivani,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

46. The *Sanjivani*, of the 9th February, says that the Governor of Madras has begun to act like a tyrant. He has issued orders that no one will be allowed to present an address to Lord Ripon without showing it to his

Secretary. Under him Madras is on the way of being subjected to a despotism like that which exists in Russia.

47. The same paper says that Private Cayley was tried for killing a mehter at Peshawar. He has been let off on the ground of insanity. The paper says that whenever an Englishman kills a subject-Indian he invariably turns out to be a lunatic.

48. The same paper says that Mr. Hyde, the Superintendent of the Pleadership and Muktearship Examinations, is bent upon unjustly excluding a candidate from the examination. The paper will make disclosures about his conduct if he does not desist from the unjust action.

49. The same paper says that a clique of foreigners and natives had formed the intention of robbing the Nizam by a railway scheme. The scheme, if carried into effect, would have made the Nizam a bankrupt, and placed him at the mercy of a band of usurers. Fortunately the scheme has exploded.

50. The same paper publishes the following, and requests the Government to enquire into the matter:—A pleader of the court of the Munsif of Satkhira, in the course of the execution of an unjust decree, was guilty of oppressions towards Fakir Chand Mandal, Nilcomal Vaidya, and Kalachand Haldar, inhabitants of the village Hetalkali, thana Asaguli. He cut open the walls of the granaries, forcibly took away cloths, obtained by threats from the women the ornaments which they had on their persons; even the cooked food was taken away; the poultry, and the corn on the fields, which was not attached, were also carried away.

51. The same paper makes the following observations regarding Mr. Kirkwood:—Has Mr. Kirkwood resumed his Chittagong frame of mind? Berhampore has been made uneasy by his eccentricities. At one time he looks like a commander at the parade of the court peons, at another he strikes terror into the hearts of the officers with his terrific aspect. Thirty-eight peons have been deprived of their bread in one day on account of his displeasure. He has also threatened the munsif's nazir with dismissal on account of the latter's ignorance of English. Is there no one to check these unruly civilians? Will the rulers rest content with pocketing their thousands from the Indian revenue? If they do not check them, we should undertake the task of checking them. The associations in this country protest when it is intended to pass an unjust law. But will nobody take steps to check the civilians who are constantly acting oppressively? A body of persons is necessary for watching the actions of the civilians. They should inform the members of Parliament of the oppressive actions of the civilians, and should adopt other means for punishing them for their oppressive actions. Who will be the members of such a body?

52. The same paper makes the following observations upon Mr. Bellett's incompetency. Mr. Bellett:—We have heard many things about Mr. Bellett, and are hearing many others day after day. We have seen him as a Professor, and are now seeing him as the Principal of the Presidency College. But his actions in the capacity of Registrar have cast into the shade his actions in other capacities. We can attribute the appointment of such a worthless person to such a responsible post to nothing else but the utter recklessness of the rulers. Who will enquire as to the number of the students who have suffered from his action as Registrar? He has tormented the students by keeping them in suspense for a long time. Now he has, on account of his carelessness and

SANJIVI.
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SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

ignorance, included many good students among those who are plucked. Reader ! It is difficult to believe this. But we have heard that four of the best students of the Utarpahar School had been included among the plucked students. The head master of the school came to the Senate House to make enquiries, and found that three of them had passed, but their names had not been published in the *Gazette*. One of these, named Debendra Nath Mullick, has obtained enough marks to entitle him to the second or third place in the examination. These three unfortunate students were saved simply because the head master of the school took the trouble to come to the Senate House. Who will count the number of students who have similarly suffered ? Had we the power we would have this moment dismissed Mr. Bellett. Is there no fellow of the University who will attempt to have Mr. Bellett dismissed for his incompetency ? What is the Graduate Association doing ? Has not the time arrived yet for its action ?

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 9th, 1884.

53. The same paper says that the loyalty of the people has been still more clearly proved on the occasion of Lord Ripon's journey to Hyderabad. On the way he was everywhere welcomed with enthusiasm. Everywhere concerts discoursed sweet music, and flowers were showered upon him.

SANJIVANI.

54. A correspondent writes to the same paper from Ajmere that A society for the encouragement of Indian manufactures. several patriotic persons have formed a society for the encouragement of articles manufactured by natives. They have determined not to use articles of foreign manufacture if they can get the same articles of Indian manufacture, though of inferior quality, at the same price. The inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces, the Bengalis, the Rajputs, the Maharattas, all are eagerly becoming members of the society.

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper regrets the absence of any mention of India in the Queen's speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. The paper is sorry that while the Queen has expressed her concern for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, for affairs in Egypt, Zubaland, and Basutoland, she has not spoken one word about the two hundred and fifty millions of her devoted subjects. It is no wonder that her officials will oppress the people when she herself considers India to be beneath her notice. India was similarly neglected on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament.

SANJIVANI.

56. Referring to Lord Ripon's speech at Hyderabad, the same Government giving good advice. paper says that the people of India will have no reason for dissatisfaction if India is governed in accordance with Lord Ripon's advice to the Nizam. It is easier to advise than to set an example.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper says that the zemindars have proposed among other things that the Government should buy their zemindaries, and pay to them by way of compensation a sum of money which, if invested in Government securities, would produce an income equal to what they derive from their zemindaries. Do not the zemindars know that there are investments ten times more profitable than those in Government securities. Was there no adviser who could prevent them from making such a disgraceful proposal ? If the zemindars instead of investing their money in Government securities had invested it in profitable trades, their properties would have increased tenfold, and they would not have been eager to suck dry the life-blood of their tenants. A class of zemindars does not exist in the Bombay Presidency. Yet persons belonging to the higher classes there are not less wealthy than the zemindars of Bengal. The inhabitants of that Presidency become

wealthy by engaging in various trades. If the zemindars of Bengal, in imitation of the noble example of the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, establish manufactories, they will not only amass vast wealth themselves, but will also be able to afford employment to the people of the country.

58. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 10th February, says that the rulers

The delusive promises of Indian rulers.

Even Lord Ripon has disappointed the hopes which his words awakened in the hearts of the people. The sad fate of the Ilbert Bill, and the proposal to confer the right of self-government only on a very limited scale, have shown that the hopes of the people were no better than delusions. Is not Lord Ripon sorry for passing the unjust Jurisdiction Act?

59. The same paper says that Lord Ripon should repeal the Arms

The reforms that Lord Ripon should introduce.

Act, should appoint a larger number of natives members of the Legislative Council, should reduce public expenditure and taxation, should employ educated natives more extensively in the Government service, should introduce reforms and effect improvements in the Education Department, should do away with the injurious outstall system, should introduce the Self-Government scheme, and should raise the maximum age in case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination.

60. The *Sádháraní*, of the 10th February, says that everybody com-

Discipline among the students.

plains of the moral deterioration of the students of the present time. The students of some places may have morally deteriorated, but the paper is not ready to endorse the opinion that students as a class have morally deteriorated. But there must be some foundation for this general complaint—the complaints that the students have become haughty and fearless, that they do not respect their teachers and guardians. The Anglo-Indians of the present day were the first to make these accusations against the students. The Anglo-Indians of thirty years ago looked upon the natives with brotherly feelings and were blind to many of their faults. But the Anglo-Indians of these days suspect the people in everything, and growl whenever they find the slightest offence. But this unruliness and haughtiness is not peculiar to the Bengal students. It is said that even now village maidens do not venture to stir out of home when the students of English colleges go to visit villages at vacation time. The London police takes good care to keep aloof when the school-boys fight. The conduct of Ram Gopal Ghose and Rassick Krisna Mallic was not faultless. The other day, the English and Bengali students of the Medical College, fought one another. Their conduct in resenting the disgraceful treatment of a grown-up student by Mr. Fouracres of the Sheebpore Engineering College led to this charge against the students. Mr. Beames also has condemned the students who are not eager to do obeisance to him. The conduct of the Dacca students has established the charge.

61. The same paper, in discussing the Education Commission's recom-

Discipline among the students.

mendations for the better moral training of students, endorses the Commission's opinion that a good deal of what is sometimes described as moral deterioration in Indian school-boys is in reality a departure from the gentle and respectful manners of old times. The Commission says that if Guru Mahasayas learn from books good morals, and teach those lessons in their patshalas, and if the text-books fixed by the University contain good moral teaching, and if professors lecture on morality from time to time, the students will be morally improved. The paper is surprised that the sagacious members of the Commission could offer no other advice. The Commission has

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 10th, 1884.

DACCA PRAKASH.

SADHARANI,
Feb. 10th, 1884.

SADHARANI.

admitted that the moral improvement of the students depends largely on the character and personal influence of the principal and professors of a college. Lecturing alone will then do nothing. The Commission has said that it will be impossible to get many teachers who shall be men of such moral character as to give weight to their precepts. The paper does not think that it is impossible for the British Government to secure such teachers. It will be idle to adopt other means. The Government should try to secure good teachers.

SADHARANI,
Feb. 10th, 1884.

62. The same paper says that charging fees for justice is no better than shop-keeping. It is the duty of the

Sale of justice.

Government to protect the person and pro-

perty of the subjects. It cannot charge money for that. The Government may say that the administration of justice in this country is very expensive. The suitors must be required to contribute to the expenses of the law courts. The reply to this is that other Governments defray the expenses of courts without charging the suitors. The Government may plead that the suitors in civil courts have not really to pay the fees. They recover costs from the persons against whom the suit is decreed. The reply to this is that costs cannot be recovered in all instances.

SADHARANI.

63. The same paper says that the Government will act unwisely in arousing hostile feelings between the zemindar and

The Rent Bill.

the ryot. The ryots will be ruined if they

have to go to seek the assistance of courts in all cases. It should not be provided that the zemindars will have the first option of purchasing the occupancy right. The Government should look to the interests of those who, though they do not actually drive the plough, derive their subsistence from land. It will be sufficient to enact that though there may be four or five landowners one above another, the ryot will not be made to pay more than if he held land directly under the zemindar. The really important thing is that the rent-rate should be carefully fixed. When rates have been once fixed, they should not be increased for at least twenty years.

SADHARANI.

64. The same paper says that a post office is greatly needed at

The want of a post office at Hurri pore.

Hurri pore. The inhabitants are suffering a great deal of inconvenience from the want of one.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 11th, 1884.

65. The *Samaya*, of the 11th February, says that for the diffusion of

The system of compulsory education.

mass education in this country it is necessary

to establish free schools and to compel by law the parents to send their children to those schools. This system exists in Belgium, France, Holland, Germany and other European countries. The existence of a larger number of ignorant persons in England than in any other European country is due to her not having adopted the system. When free schools have been established in a wealthy country like France, there is no reason why they should not be established in a poor country like India. Government does not rule in this country for educating the people. The Government professes to rule this country for the benefit of the Indians, but its real intention is to increase the wealth of England. The Government spends only a paltry sum on education that it may get a number of educated natives to work at a small cost.

SAMAYA.

66. The same paper says that Mr. Kirkwood should have been dis-

The vagaries of civilians.

missed for his vagaries in Chittagong. But the

civilians can do everything with impunity.

Mr. Kirkwood is now exhausting the patience of the inhabitants of Berhampore. The civilians are not punished for acting in this manner. But should Mr. Kirkwood happen to laugh at Mr. Dampier, it will be published in the report of the Bengal Government that the man is worthless,

and should have been dismissed ten years ago. The Anglo-Indians are not dealt with in the same way as the natives. Recently an Englishman killed a native at Lahore. The jury, composed of Englishmen, returned a verdict of not guilty, and said that the offence had been committed under the influence of liquor. They would never have ventured, the paper says, to return such an absurd verdict in England.

67. The same paper regrets the absence of any mention of India in the Queen's speech. The Queen has said nothing of the wicked attempt of the Anglo-Indians to tear her noble charter to pieces, and

Absence of any mention of India in the Queen's speech.
of the murder committed with impunity of one or two of her dark subjects every week by the Anglo-Indians. She has said nothing of the plunder of the Nizam's treasury by her officials. Nor has she expressed any concern for the apprehension of a famine in Bengal. But the Queen is not to blame for this. The Secretary of State should have drawn her attention to those things. The paper complains that India was similarly neglected when Parliament was prorogued. The Editor exhorts the people not to depend for help on any person or nation, but to help themselves.

68. The same paper says that the Government should borrow in silver, and not in gold. It will be able to obtain loan in silver from Germany and America.

Borrowing in silver.
If the Government is ashamed to borrow from a foreign country, it should make reductions in expenditure. The Government should guard against bankruptcy. The officers in the army are very highly paid. The Government will be able to save much money by making a rule that the officials who will now come to serve in India will receive only two-thirds of the pay obtained by their predecessors in those offices.

69. The same paper records a case of dacoity at a village named Garia only four miles distant from Kalighat.

A case of dacoity.
The police outpost is almost within a stone's throw from the house where the dacoity took place. This case of dacoity at a place only four miles distant from Alipore is sufficiently strange. The police could not cope with the dacoits in point of strength. Nor did it occur to the police to know the dacoits' whereabouts by pursuing them stealthily in the dark.

70. The same paper says that the situation in Egypt is perilous. England also is in a perilous situation. The

Egyptian affairs.
flame of revolt will soon spread as far as Cairo. No one but Arabi Pasha can extinguish the flame which foolish Colvin has kindled in Egypt.

71. The same paper says that the Tramway Company is becoming more and more careless about the safety of men's lives. Two persons were run over by tram-cars last week. The Police Commissioner and the Municipality should not look calmly on when there is such loss of life taking place. The Company deserves some severe punishment.

72. The following observations upon the Lieutenant-Governor's

The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the Vernacular Press.

opinion about the Vernacular Press are extracted from the same paper:—The Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of his remarks upon the vernacular papers, says that "they are gradually learning the proper way of writing. Still the officials accuse them of hostility towards the Government. The accusation is in a great measure true." The Lieutenant-Governor says that many false accounts are published in native papers. He hopes that this defect will disappear in time. It is known that speaking the truth offends men. What is meant by "hostility towards the Government?" It is doubtful whether any native paper has spoken

SAMAYA,
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a word against the Government of India. But if it is said that the ruler of Bengal and his subordinates have been censured, we ask whether their actions have not deserved censure. Nothing final has yet been done with reference to Local Self-Government. The resolve of the Government of India to pass the Ilbert Bill was covertly opposed. A leading man was sent to jail for censuring a worthless Judge, and was welcomed on his release by armed men. Boys were sentenced to whipping by the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong for firing crackers. A severe sentence was passed upon the students of Dacca by the local Joint-Magistrate for a light offence; the High Court Judges merely laughed at the attempt to have the sentence commuted, while the Lieutenant-Governor regretted the leniency of the sentence. Those who insulted Asraf Bibee were indirectly praised, and Mr. Maguire was rewarded by his transfer to Alipore—these are all very good actions indeed, and not to thank the Lieutenant-Governor for them is sinful. The establishment of the Opium Department has been increased, yet not a single Bengali has been appointed to the department. The higher offices in the Police Department are the monopoly of unsuccessful candidates in the Civil Service Examination. The educated men in this country are not appointed to those posts. The higher posts in the Forest Department also are the monopoly of Englishmen. Bengalis are not perhaps appointed to that department from a fear lest they should be devoured by tigers. How many Bengalis are there in the Salt Department and in the Calcutta Mint? The Custom House is still the monopoly of Englishmen and Eurasians. Let the Lieutenant-Governor say what the people are to think of such actions. Are these things just and sanctioned by his conscience? We blame the Government for such partiality. We know that speaking the truth offends Christian hypocrites. We do not want to know whether Mr. Thompson has acted with or without partiality towards his countrymen. But can he lay his hand on his heart, and, looking up to the sky, say that we have no reason for dissatisfaction?

DAINIK VARTA,
Feb 11th, 1884.

The Calcutta Municipality's proposal
for narrowing the streets.

73. The *Dainik Vártá*, of the 11th February, is surprised at the proposal of the Calcutta Municipality to narrow the broad streets in the Northern Division.

Scientific men say that spacious places promote health. But the Municipality, it seems, holds the opposite view. The space gained by thus narrowing the streets will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the improvement of the town. The paper ironically thanks the sagacious gentleman who has suggested the above arrangement.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 11th, 1884.

Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson.

Patriká, of the 11th February, headed "Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson":—The

Amrita Bazar Patriká says that Mr. Rivers Thompson asked Lord Ripon to be allowed to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but as Lord Ripon has not granted his prayer he will take six months' leave and go to England on the 9th March. The vexation caused to Lord Ripon in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill was chiefly due to Mr. Thompson. Not only did Mr. Thompson oppose that Bill in the Legislative Council, not only did he collect opinions adverse to the Bill from officials subordinate to him, not only did he so influence the European Judges of the High Court that they expressed themselves against the Bill, but, with a view to discredit Lord Ripon, Mr. Thompson also slackened the reins of Government, and encouraged the Europeans in this country to disturb the peace of Bengal like so many mad elephants. Encouraged by him, many Englishmen in Bengal abused Government in the newspapers as much as they liked. Not only have they abused Lord Ripon, the Secretary of State,

and the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, but have also committed acts which are calculated to shake the loyalty of the people of this country to the Queen.

The volunteers who had resolved upon offering insults to Lord Ripon were honoured by Mr. Rivers Thompson. The indigo-planters who publicly offered insults to Lord Ripon were honoured by Mr. Thompson. The rebel Europeans invited Mr. Thompson to parties, and at public meetings, and in his presence expressed their dislike at the mention of Lord Ripon's name, while Mr. Thompson remained seated and silently looked on. By eating and drinking with them he has encouraged them to offer insults to Lord Ripon. By joining the rebel indigo-planters and others, the officials in Bengal have slighted Lord Ripon, and yet Mr. Thompson has not checked them in any way. For the last ten or eleven months has Mr. Thompson shown all this disrespect towards the Governor-General, for the last ten or eleven months has Mr. Thompson, though he is the Lieutenant-Governor, thus slighted his master, for the last ten or eleven months has Mr. Thompson, though an official, thus slighted the Queen's representative.

The insult to which Lord Ripon has been subjected at the hands of Mr. Thompson is such that no other official probably could have ever borne it at the hands of anybody. Owing to boyish disposition, the school-boys of Dacca quarreled with police constables in one or two instances. For this Mr. Thompson has become exceedingly angry, and has passed an order that a repetition of the offence on the part of school-boys shall subject them to a sound flogging. Mr. Thompson is not satisfied with passing this order, but writes that he will make arrangements that may make it possible for school-boys to undergo a rigorous discipline at school.

But Lord Ripon has not minded anything that has been done by Mr. Thompson. The day the Exhibition was opened, Mr. Thompson was not able to attend owing to his illness. Lord Ripon expressed great sorrow at his absence from the ceremony. All the time that Mr. Thompson was ill, the Governor-General frequently—sometimes alone and at other times accompanied by Lady Ripon—went to see him, and daily made enquiries regarding his health, and again, although Mr. Thompson asked to be allowed to resign his office, Lord Ripon has refused his prayer, and thus has not permitted him to retire before he has completed the full term of his office.

People did not know before that it was possible for an English official to show to anybody the kindness which Lord Ripon has up to his time shown to Mr. Thompson. Seeing Lord Ripon's kindness, many describe him as a very weak-minded man, but he is not so weak as he is described to be. Had he been weak, he could never have become a Roman Catholic for the sake of his conscience. He is not again so foolish as he is supposed to be. Although the fate of the Jurisdiction Bill has been deplorable, he has not, in reference to that measure, done any act which has not shown his foresight. The difficulties of his position, which have led him to modify the Jurisdiction Bill at the prayer of Anglo-Indians, were such as would have led any other Governor-General to altogether withdraw the measure from the Legislative Council.

By behaving towards Mr. Thompson in a generous manner, Lord Ripon has not shown any weakness. He knows that Mr. Thompson is not an intriguing, but a conscientious person. Lord Ripon further believes that whatever injuries may be done by an honest and sincere man who has faith in God, one thing is certain, namely, that he will not do anything which may ruin the people. We also believe that when the agitation over the Jurisdiction Bill dies out, Bengal will receive benefits from Mr. Thompson.

Two important Bills, namely, the Municipal and the Local Self-Government Bills, have been introduced into his Legislative Council. Mr. Reynolds

had indeed inserted many provisions in the Municipal Bill which were opposed to the principles of Local Self-Government ; but he has amended many of them in the revised Bill. If the stringent rules framed on the subject of Self-Government be slightly modified, the country will be considerably benefited by the Municipal Bill.

The Self-Government Bill, which was recently introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Macaulay, was in many parts of it unprecedentedly good. Mr. Macaulay now realises what benefit he had conferred upon the country by his proposal regarding a Central Board. Mr. Thompson fought with Lord Ripon for this Central Board. But owing to our ill-fatedness, the Secretary of State did not sanction the proposal.

The Outstill Commission appointed by Mr. Thompson is likely to exceedingly benefit the country. Probably no other Lieutenant-Governor except Mr. Thompson would have appointed any such Commission if there was the least ground for fearing that it would injure the increase of revenue by twenty lakhs of rupees, which had been caused by the introduction of the outstill system.

Consequently many faults may be forgiven the man who possesses such good qualities ; possibly Lord Ripon also is of this opinion. His Excellency has not, for this reason, expressed any dissatisfaction with Mr. Thompson, in spite of his thousand faults. Possibly the Municipal Bill will pass before the 9th March. But the Self-Government Bill will probably become law during Mr. Thompson's absence. This Bill is in the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay, and we can, therefore, in a manner, afford to remain easy in this matter.

75. The same paper says that should the Secretary of State now veto the Jurisdiction Act, not only would the

The Jurisdiction Act.

Queen's Proclamation be honoured, but also

the promises made by Lord Ripon, the Secretary of State, and the Ministers, would be made good. Lord Kimberly, as well as his predecessor, both promised that they would act according to the Queen's Proclamation. But the natives should not now remain idle. The Editor would not, however, ask them to agitate over the Jurisdiction Act in the manner in which Anglo-Indians have conducted the recent political agitations, to act in the discourteous manner in which the latter have acted at every turn, or to imitate their rebellious conduct. What natives should imitate is the earnest and persistent manner in which Anglo-Indians have agitated in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill.

76. The same paper observes that the proceeds of the fees levied

Cost of litigation in the civil court.

from suitors in the civil courts should be expended in maintaining those courts only.

But Government maintains both civil and criminal courts with the revenue raised from the former, and, besides, makes a profit of nearly ten lakhs of rupees annually, which is spent for other public purposes. The people of Bengal are thus put to great loss. No civilized Government trades in justice. It takes from the people only so much as is necessary to cover the cost of dispensing justice. This is done in the case of civil courts only, Government itself bearing the cost of administering criminal justice. This was also formerly the practice in this country. But now the British Government makes a large profit by dispensing civil justice and also levies fees from suitors in the criminal courts. The excessive cost of litigation in the civil courts presses severely upon the poor, while the levy of fees from litigants in the criminal courts seriously interferes with the task of preserving peace in the Empire. The present state of things has indeed both its advantages and disadvantages. As a check on the increase of litigation which ruins a people, the levy of high fees is commendable ; but it is on the other hand open to objection on the ground that it enables the rich to

oppress the poor with impunity and enriches Judges, Magistrates, and Barristers most of whom are foreigners.

77. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has expressed his intention of governing India on the line of policy laid down in the Queen's Proclamation. That Proclamation contains two pledges given by Lord Ripon on the Queen's Proclamation.

the Queen, namely—(1) that natives shall be appointed to any public office for which they may be fit; and (2) that there shall be no distinction in the eye of the law between her native and European subjects. But Mr. Stephen violated both the pledges by enacting the Criminal Procedure Code. It therefore behoves Lord Ripon to undertake a complete amendment of that Code, and bring it in harmony with the Queen's Proclamation. It was stated by His Excellency that the Jurisdiction Bill had been framed in accordance with the principles of that Proclamation, but this was not the case. Only one of the two pledges was referred to in the Bill; no reference was made to the other. In seeking to remove race distinction in the Judge, Lord Ripon has provided that all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates shall be able to try European British-born subjects. As regards natives, few will ever acquire the necessary qualification. The people, however, receive his decision with bowed heads. They know that placed in difficulty he has been compelled to act in this manner. But as regards the other pledge contained in the Queen's Proclamation, Lord Ripon should direct a complete amendment to be made of the Criminal Procedure Code. His refusal to accept the amendments proposed by the Maharajah of Durbunga and the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali would not have been of much consequence if he had not, while passing the Jurisdiction Bill on the line of policy indicated in the Queen's Proclamation, violated that policy by granting the right of trial by jury to Europeans; but his action completely renders nugatory one of the two pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation. It will now be almost impossible to obtain, on the strength of that Proclamation, abolition of the distinctions made in the matter of criminal trials by Mr. Stephen. Lord Ripon's action, in reference to the Jurisdiction Bill, will be looked upon as an authoritative interpretation of that Proclamation, an interpretation which it will be contended favours the retention of a distinction between Europeans and natives in the matter of criminal trials. Lord Ripon is a friend to the people of India, and truly loyal to his sovereign, and if, through his fault, the second pledge contained in the Royal Proclamation be tampered with, he will have left the people of India bound with the fetters of eternal slavery, have offered insult to the Queen, and made her guilty of having broken her promise.

78. Referring to the different interpretations which different persons

The Maharajah of Durbunga's speech on the Ilbert Bill.

are putting on on that part of the recent speech of the Maharajah of Durbunga in the Legislative Council, in which he said that as

the English are the conquerors and natives the conquered, the latter cannot reasonably expect to be placed on the same political footing with the former, the same paper observes that the Maharajah made use of the expressions referred to in a sarcastic spirit. If Anglo-Indians had any gratitude in their hearts, they would have hung down their heads at hearing the words of the Maharajah. They would have remembered many things, the misdeeds of European officials and the circumstances that brought about the downfall of the Mahomedan power. They would have remembered that, dissatisfied with Mahomedan rule, the Hindus of their own accord made over the Government into the hands of the English, and that therefore the rights and privileges which the Hindus enjoyed under Mahomedan rule ought to be restored to them. They would have remembered the Queen's

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promises, and the circumstances under which those promises were made; but Anglo-Indians have been blinded by self-interest, and their hearts have become petrified, and they do not therefore now listen to sarcastic remarks. Natives are indeed a subject people, but that they always remember the fact of their subjection is wholly due to the British Government. Political subjection is indeed painful, but the people consider subjection to British rule a matter of pride, and wish that Government had allowed them to sincerely cherish this pride. Unfortunately the more they seek to forget the fact of their subjection, the more does Government seek to remind them of it. Natives formerly disliked Mahomedan rule, and but for this dislike British rule would never have been established in this country. But now even the most ardent admirers of the British Government have come to perceive that under Mahomedan rule the country was not drained of its wealth, that the people were not impoverished, that native industries were not ruined by foreign competition, and that the Hindus had not to go about begging for employment under the State. The Hindus then filled some of the highest offices in the State. But it may be that Government is doing good to the people by treating them as a subject nation. This may lead them to improve their condition, and improvement effected by one's own exertions generally proves a lasting one.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Feb. 11th, 1884.

The work of inspection in the Education Department.

on the Education Department, from which we extract the following observations:—The

Deputy Inspectors are indeed entrusted with the task of inspecting the primary schools, but they have to do so much writing work that they have very little leisure left for inspection. They have to carry on an elaborate correspondence with the Inspector and Assistant Inspector, and carry out the orders of the District Magistrate. These men therefore who have to serve many masters find little time to inspect the different schools in a district. The rule is that Deputy Inspectors should for 15 days in the month be out on tour, but it can be easily seen that in practice this cannot be done. And yet Mr. Thompson in his resolution on the last Education Report has expressed his dissatisfaction with Deputy Inspectors. His Honor suspects that these officers plead press of office work lest they should be obliged to spend more time in the troublesome work of inspection. One is not bound to accept this remark simply because it happens to be made by a Lieutenant-Governor. An observation like this does not certainly become the lips of an official, who, seated on his *guddee* at Belvedere, is, even during his sickness, drawing his full pay for doing nothing. The Deputy Inspectors are public servants, and may perhaps feel uneasy at this remark of the Lieutenant-Governor, but the Editor cannot help smiling at these strictures passed on a needle by a sieve. Such a remark might have been made with some appropriateness by Sir George Campbell, but not by Mr. Thompson, who is a prince of indolence. There is hardly any other animal so miserable than the Sub-Deputy Inspectors. They have to keep in good humour a legion of officials from the Deputy Inspector to the Director of Public Instruction on the one hand, and from the Deputy Magistrate to the Divisional Commissioner on the other.

If an improvement of the primary patshalas be really desired the number of Sub-Inspectors should be at least quadrupled; rural and sub-divisional boards should be established without delay, and educated men should, as far as practicable, be appointed to those boards. It will not do to swell reports with figures. A thing which to be done properly requires ten men and ten pice cannot be done by one man and with one pice. Mere reproofs and putting on pressure are unavailing. Reward liberally and appoint

as many men as there is work to be done. Do not ruin the country by false figures. Everything would go on merrily if the inspection work could be done by sardar gurus or peon pundits.

80. The same paper contains an article headed "Prinsep and Cunningham—Justice, Injustice." The Editor contrasts the severe sentences passed in sessions cases by Mr. Justice Cunningham with what are considered the just sentences of Mr. Justice Prinsep in similar cases, and remarks that it is hard to be required to respect Mr. Cunningham as a Judge. He should be removed from the bench of the High Court. It is a wonder that he is still permitted to disgrace the holy seat of a Judge.

81. The same paper notices the case of Mr. Selby, an indigo-planter of Jessore, who is in the habit of oppressing Indigo-planters.

Justices Prinsep and Cunningham.

his tenants. Unable to bear any longer the oppression to which they were subjected, the tenants of Joydeb pore and Neuli petitioned the Magistrate, Mr. Barton, who, after a careful enquiry, ascertained the correctness of their statements and sent a report of the case to the Commissioner, Mr. Monro; the latter again reported the matter to Government. The oppressed tenants expected that now that the Magistrate and the Commissioner were both convinced of the truth of their statements, their oppressor would be surely punished. Foolish men, they did not know that Mr. Selby was a European, an indigo-planter, and a zamindar, and must therefore receive a different treatment. It was considered by Mr. Monro that a warning should be given to Mr. Selby, and that this would meet all the requirements of the case. What a good heart and sound judgment does Mr. Monro possess! Mr. Monro's suggestion was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, but while all this correspondence was going on Mr. Selby went to England. Who is now to be warned? The grievances of the oppressed tenants have not been redressed. It is impossible for them to prove the charges against the indigo-planters in court. In this case the authorities believed in the fact of oppression, but did not grant any remedy. They simply endeavoured to reform a thief by means of preaching. What is to be said of the conduct of the officials in this case? Are native editors to worship men, who, entrusted with the task of governing people, help in oppressing them? Native editors will not do so, all the Press Acts notwithstanding.

82. The same paper remarks that the system of trial by jury is not unsuited to this country. Lord Ripon has

Trial by jury.

in a manner promised to extend the system in the case of natives. The Editor will be glad if this opportunity is taken to reform the whole procedure governing the trial of natives. The first reform that is necessary is the transfer of all judicial work from the hands of District Magistrates. If this be not practicable, the adoption of Mr. Amir Ali's proposal, that all crimes for which the punishment is imprisonment for a term exceeding six months should be triable by a Sessions court if the accused so desire, will go a long way to reform the criminal procedure.

83. The same paper observes that the remarks made by Mr. Thompson

Mr. Thompson on the native press.

on the vernacular newspapers of Bengal in the last administration report have nothing new in them, and are such as could be easily anticipated. The first charge against native papers is that they steal from other papers. Now they are compelled to do so because Government does not supply them with official papers. If they are thieves Government is abetting their crime. If they deserve punishment, Government also deserves it. The second charge against vernaculars newspapers is that they abuse Government and its

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officers. For this also Government is responsible. If it impartially did its duty who would be so wicked as to abuse it? If the Magistrates and the Commissioners worked for the good of the people, if instead of insulting law they checked the bad and encouraged the good, and if they worked with an eye to the welfare of the people, who would be so wicked as to abuse them? Has any newspaper abused Mr. Thompson for his efforts in the cause of Self-Government? Has any Bengali or Urdu newspaper abused him for his supporting the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and for his desire to improve the condition of the Bengal ryot? But when he makes sneering remarks upon native papers at every turn, praises police officers when they shoot natives, encourages high-handed indigo-planter, and swells the ranks of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, will native editors place him on their heads and dance with joy? Of course it is wrong to abuse causelessly (His Honor, however, appears from the manner in which he has causelessly abused native editors to hold a different opinion); it is also true that some native editors causelessly attribute evil motives to Government and abuse it. But this fault is noticeable in Europe and England, and particularly in Anglo-Indians.

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84. The same paper regrets to notice that a considerable difficulty has been caused in the matter of the introduction of Local Self-Government by the refusal

of the Secretary of State to exclude Magistrates from local boards. Lord Kimberly has not done well in this matter. If Local Self-Government Boards are not in practice granted Local Self-Government, what is the use of a nominal privilege?

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The Queen's speech.

85. The same paper regrets that the Queen's speech does not contain any reference

to India.

SOM PRAKASH,
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The Municipal Bill.

86. The same paper notices with gratification that at the last meeting of the Bengal Council, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself in favour of the proposal to vest the power of declaring what municipalities are entitled to the elective franchise in the Legislature and not in the Local Government.

India and Mr. Bradlaugh.

87. The *Som Prakash*, of the 11th February, observes that if the people of India were as strong, courageous, and firm as the English, if they had unity

among them, and if the masses were educated, the English would not talk in a blustering manner, or of making distinctions. They would, in that case, fear the people of India. But now the children of the soil are kept out of their rights. Take the case of the Ilbert Bill. The Maharajah of Durbhunga proposed certain amendments which were not accepted on the ground that the views of Local Governments with reference to them had not been consulted. Now, if this is a reasonable objection, it may be asked why were not the views of Local Governments consulted when Government made a private settlement with the Defence Association. The fact is because the people are weak and have no unity among them that their representations thus go unheeded. But a change has begun to take place; with the spread of education there are noticed signs of unity among them. In other countries men are springing up who desire to be the rivals of the English, and even in England there are now found men who possess liberal views. The Editor then proceeds to refer to a recent speech of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh on Indian affairs, which is much appreciated, and concludes by dwelling upon the need of improving the physique of the people.

SOM PRAKASH.

88. The same paper approves of the practice which seems to have come into vogue of publishing criticisms on the conduct of zemindars in the official

gazette. There is nothing in this which should cause dissatisfaction. Government itself allows newspapers to criticise its actions.

89. The same paper remarks that if Government does not make a reduction of expenditure incurred in public works, the public debt will go on increasing, and at length the Indian Empire will be rendered bankrupt.

90. The same paper remarks that Lord Ripon's speech on the occasion of the installation of the Nizam was full of good advice. The native Princes are called the friends of the Empress of India, and Lord Ripon has on this occasion really given advice like a friend. There would be real improvement in the condition of native States if all Viceroys but acted in the spirit of Lord Ripon.

91. The *Surabhi*, of the 11th February, notices the case of the A native assaulting a European in Bengali station-master of the Manikpore station, who, being assaulted by a European ; assaulted him in return. The latter prosecuted him before a Magistrate, who sentenced the Bengali to ten months' imprisonment with hard labour. The writer exhorts his contemporaries of the Native Press to agitate over this matter, and the convicted person to appeal against this unjust sentence.

92. The same paper complains of the high-handedness shown by Mr. Kirkwood, the Judge of Moorshedabad,

Mr. Kirkwood. in his recent action towards certain peons of the local courts. For his misdeeds in Chittagong. Mr. Kirkwood would have been dismissed from the public service if the Government of this country had been conducted on equitable principles, but because there is no good Government in India, he has risen to the post of a District Judge.

93. The same paper contains an article on the Municipal Bill, The Municipal Bill. in which the Editor objects to the appointment of a part of the entire number of Commissioners by Government, and to the exclusion of women and certain municipalities from the franchise.

94. The *Prajábandhu*, of the 12th February, remarks that Mr. Thompson is neither a libertine nor a voluptuary. He worships God every day.

He is a bigoted Christian. But he violates the first principles of Christianity in the government of his Province. He never pays any attention to the maxim that all men are brethren. Every Province of India has received the boon of Self-Government except Bengal. During the administration of Sir Ashley Eden, the libertinism and the vagaries of the civilians became excessive. Sir Ashley used at least to administer rebuke to them, but Mr. Thompson takes the delinquents under his protection. Mr. Thompson is a very weak-minded ruler. During his administration the wicked officials have become turbulent. He gives them so much indulgence that they have got the upper-hand in everything. It is through his instigation that the demoniacal party have succeeded in opposing the godlike Lord Ripon. Mr. Thompson never took any notice of the anarchy which prevailed in Bengal for the whole year.

Mr. Thompson is extremely partial to his countrymen. He never seeks the welfare of those who give him his bread. He did not find anything to blame in the agitation made by the demoniacal party. But he could not tolerate the agitation over Surendra Nath's unjust imprisonment. He is not tired of the Billingsgate used by the *Englishman* and other English newspapers, but the gentlemanly remonstrances of the vernacular papers appear to him to be very strong. He sought the interests of the Europeans alone in the Darjeeling Hill Coolie Bill, and showed no regard for the welfare of the poor coolies.

SOM PRAKASH,
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SOM PRAKASH.

SURABHI,
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SURABHI.

SURABHI.

PRAJABANDHU,
Feb. 12th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson is a partisan : therefore he does not like the vernacular papers. He has written his Minute on the Ilbert Bill without the least regard for the feelings of others. He is very much displeased with native students. He could not appoint Mr. B. L. Gupta in the place of Mr. Marsden ; he has appointed an Englishman in the place of Dr. Chandra. Baboo Bhudeb was superseded by Mr. Bellett in the officiating Directorship. He could not send Mr. R. C. Datta to Dacca. He made a mess at Cooch Behar. Baboo Kali Coomar De has become a favorite with him.

PRAJABANDHU,
Feb. 13th, 1884.

The restoration of the Berars.

done an act of grace. It would have strengthened the foundations of the Empire, would have silenced its detractors, and its fame for liberality would have spread all over the world.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 13th, 1884.

Mr. Bellett's incompetency.

confusion during the recent examinations. The examinations had to be postponed on account of the delay in printing the question papers. Candidates are examined in the second language on the second day. But they were this time examined, without any notice, in mathematics on that day. The question paper on a subject not being ready, the examinations did not take place one day. There has been unusual delay in the publication of the results of the examinations.

DAINIK VARTA,
Feb. 13th, 1884.

Mismanagement of the Bethune Girls' School. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 13th February, complains that the Bethune Girls' School is not properly managed. The girls have to suffer a great deal of inconvenience. The present Lady Superintendent is careless and neglects her duties. The members of the School Committee are all busy men. They cannot find time to attend to the proper management of the school.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Jan. 24th, 1884.

Government patronage for private presses in Orissa. Adverting to the remarks of the *Utkal Dipiká* on the application of Baboo Kally Pada Banerjea, praying for extension of Government patronage to local presses in Orissa, the *Samvad Bähiká*, of the 24th January, makes the following observations :—“ We are very much obliged to Kally Pada Baboo for his timely application. Really, the forms that are printed at Calcutta cannot bear any comparison with those printed in Orissa. Besides, the Calcutta forms do not reach their destinations in proper time ; hence the local officers are put to great inconvenience * * *.” The Editor then asks the new Commissioner of Orissa to support the petition of Kali Pada Baboo.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Baboo Keshub Chundra Sen. The same paper concludes its notice of the life and writings of Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen, the late Brahmo leader, by expressing a hope that his bright example will be followed by other natives of India.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

The Exhibition. In describing the articles presented for inspection at the Calcutta International Exhibition, the same paper proudly notices the fact that the fine silver and gold works of Cuttack have had a great advantage over other works of the kind exhibited.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Miscellaneous. The following are extracted from the news columns of the same paper :—(1) The price of rice is rising rapidly ; (2) the action of the Collector of Balasore in instituting an enquiry into the cause of the distribution of wrong notices, noticed before, is very much approved of.

102. In alluding to the sorrow expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor at the retirement of Mr. H. C. Levinge,

Mr. H. C. Levinge.

B.A., C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, the *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 26th January, endorses the views of His Honour, and remarks that Mr. Levinge is very well remembered in Orissa, and that the people of that province always speak very highly of him.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,
Jan. 26th, 1884.

103. Referring to the departure of the Viceroy from Calcutta to Hyderabad, the same paper sorrowfully remarks that, though His Excellency's steamer passed

Lord Ripon in Hyderabad.
by False Point, the people of Orissa were denied the honour of a visit from His Excellency.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

104. Referring to certain cases that came up for trial before the Sessions Judge of Cuttack in the current month, the same paper remarks that the decisions of the Judge were received with satisfaction by the public.

The Sessions Judge of Cuttack.
105. The Editor of the same paper notices at length the object and proceedings of the Pooree Association in

The Jagannath Temple at Pooree.
connection with the repairs of the Jagannath Temple, and suggests that, if the proceedings were printed and circulated among rich Hindus in different parts of India, large contributions might pour in in time. The Editor then goes on to make the following remarks :—

" There is one difficult problem in connection with this subject, which we cannot easily solve. If the opinion of the inhabitants of Pooree is correct, that the Rajah of Pooree is competent enough to manage the affairs of the temple, what is the use of establishing a separate Association to look after the repairs of the temple, which is a part of the work entrusted to the Rajah's care ? If the gentlemen who now form members of the Association had full confidence in the ability of the Rajah, they would have simply collected money and made it over to him. Instead of doing that, they have taken upon themselves the duty of spending money and keeping accounts—a fact which proves that the Rajah is not, in their estimation, able enough to manage everything properly. It may be that the Rajah considers it beneath his dignity, as also contrary to custom, to apply for assistance to other people, or to submit accounts of money received on such application. These considerations may have led to the establishment of a separate Association ; but it is clear that an Association of the kind is not only required for looking after the repairs of the temple, but also for supervising many other things in connection with it. On these grounds, we look upon the newly established Association as the harbinger of a general committee of management, which is in the contemplation of Government. Though the people of Pooree have expressed an opinion that it will be better, under the existing circumstances, to keep the management of the temple in the hands of the Rajah, their action in establishing the Association referred to proves that this opinion is far from sincere, and that they practically approve of the proposals of Government regarding the management of the Jagannath temple."

106. The same paper reviews the modified Ilbert Bill at length, and concludes with the following observations :—

The modified Ilbert Bill.
" We must state that we are uneasy at seeing that so little has come out of such a great agitation. Had Lord Ripon stood firm in the path of justice and virtue, as he had all along done before, his action would have been highly praiseworthy. The reasons that he has assigned in his speech for maintaining the principle of the Bill, though an additional privilege has been granted to Englishmen, are not without weight. As most local

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"Governments gave an adverse opinion, and as most Englishmen in India vehemently opposed the Bill, it was far better to decide the question at once than prolong a bitter controversy any longer. The principle is gained, though room is made for minor differences, which may disappear in time. We are satisfied with the soothing words that His Excellency has uttered, as also with the hopes held out to us for the future, but our regret is that it will not always be our good fortune to have good and just Governors-General like Lord Ripon."

UTKAL DIPAK,
Jan. 28th, 1884.

UTKAL DARPAH,
Jan. 27th, 1884.

UTKAL DARPAH.

UTKAL DARPAH.

UTKAL DARPAH.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
Jan. 28th, 1884.

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PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

107. The same paper learns with pleasure that the appointment of The Municipal Bill as it affects Municipal Commissioners and Chairmen by Orissa. a system of election is proposed for the districts of Orissa in the re-amended Municipal Bill.

108. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 27th January, is sorry to find that Unhealthiness of Balasore. its representations as to the need of adopting sanitary measures in the Balasore town have not been attended to by the local authorities. The absence of the Hon'ble Kumar Baikuntanath De from the town is much felt.

109. The same paper notices with disgust that the lights in the streets of the Balasore town are very meagre. It is better to have no lights than to have such bad ones.

110. The same paper contains much information regarding the The Exhibition. Calcutta International Exhibition. The Editor is sorry to find that a very small number of arms is presented to view in the Arms Court, and makes the remark that even to show arms to the natives of India is, it would seem, reprehensible.

111. The Editor of the same paper points out in another article Sale of justice. that the Courts of Government are really so many shops where large profits are made by selling papers and stamps. Government ought to take only so much as it is required to expend, but it ought not to look for any profits.

112. The same paper is pleased to find that the Hon'ble Kumar Baikuntanath De takes an active part in the debates of the Bengal Council.

113. The following are extracted from the news columns of the same Miscellaneous. paper:—(1) Certain merchants having monopolised the right of selling rice in Balasore, the ordinary consumers are in great distress; (2) cholera is raging as virulently as in the last week; and (3) dead bodies, which are not properly buried in Kansai mahalah in the Balasore town, are generally unearthed by dogs and jackals.

114. The appearance of a comet in the sky makes the Editor of the A comet. *Purusottam Patriká*, of the 28th January, forebode evils in the future.

115. The same paper has learnt that the condition of the khas mehal tenants in Midnapore is far from satisfactory. Hence asks the paper, "Is the covetousness of Government increasing day after day?"

116. The early appearance of cholera in Balasore has taken aback the Cholera in Balasore. Editor of the same paper, who mourns the loss of life caused by it.

117. The same paper expresses great sympathy with the movement, Professor Monier Williams' Indian Institute. headed by Professor Monier Williams of Oxford, having for its object the foundation of an Indian Institute in that town. Should the Professor succeed in his enterprise, he would no doubt advance the object which Lord Ripon has in his mind.

118. The following are extracted from the news columns of the same paper:—(1) A cooly was killed and four others severely wounded by the accidental fall of a rice bag; (2) a hope is expressed that the mysteries of the Hyderabad Court will be unravelled by the Viceroy, who has proceeded thither to instal the Nizam on his ancestral throne.

Miscellaneous.
RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th February 1884.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
Jan. 28th, 1884.

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